PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

WAR INFORMATION BUREAU

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LECTURE XLIV.

WHAT THE LEASE AND LEND ACT MEANS.

TO understand the full implications of this important American Statute, a reference to the Bureau's Bulletin No. XV entitled 'America' will be found of use. The geographical situation of the United States of America, far away from Europe, and its politics, the composition of its population with a goodly proportion of Germans, its internal parties favouring "Isolation" or "Neutrality", its complete engrossment in electioneering results, have been detailed to explain America's apparent inaction in the earlier months of the War.

Underlying all these factors, however, Americans' innate and concrete democratic outlook provides the necessary fuel to keep the torch of civilisation alight, and this fundamental trait is mainly responsible for the increasing inclination of America to take part in the war on the side of Britain.

If we examine shortly the development of this attitude, we shall see how this "Lease and Lend Act" is a culmination of America's opinion that America must take such part in the war as may be necessary to save England from defeat.

The war of 1914–18 the dictated peace at VERSAILLES, and the subsequent tangle in European policies ending with the Commons repudiation of American debts, reacted very unfavourably in AMERICA. So much so that American non-intervention in European politics, and increasing stress on the Munroe Doctrine, became the settled notion of American politicians both Democratic and Republican.

In 1933, the "Isolation" school gained considerable strength, and the secret machinations and anti-British and French propaganda of Hitler's agents gave it additional momentum. Soon afterwards, the Italian invasion of ABYSSINIA and the dispute over sanctions among the Great Powers, saw the crumbling of the League of Nations' influence on world opinion, and the reaction to this in AMERICA was the passing of the Neutrality Act in 1935.

This Neutrality Act was a self-denying ordinance, containing very stringent provisions, whereby the U. S. A. were not to send any war material to any belligerent country; not to allow entry of any American ships into any seas declared to be war zone by the President of the UNITED STATES; only to sell non-war goods to belligerent countries strictly on "a cash and carry" basis. This Act further emphasised the determination of AMERICA to take no interests in European politics, and was a triumph for the "Isolation" school, which gloried in the Statute as a safeguard against any possible entanglement in a future European conflagration.

It is one thing to bank on a Law in peace time. It is quite another to retain one's enthusiasm for it when Totalitarian doctrines and Totalitarian war have led to the negation of *all* established conventions and conditions; when *Blitzkrieg* and Fifth Column display a horrid disregard for the open cities or the domestic prerogatives of democratic countries of either hemisphere.

Nevertheless, this Neutrality Act provided the U. S. A. with an important advantage, namely, an inclination to set her whole house in order in both AMERICAS, leading to the consolidation of the whole Western Hemisphere under its leadership. The Conference of LIMA, in which almost all South American States joined, resulted in a recognition of Pan-American Unity. The Conference unambiguously declared its decision to maintain and defend its continental solidarity against all foreign intervention and activity, at the initiation of any one of the North or South American countries. This virtually made the

various States joint and several guarantors of the formerly one-sided doctrine of President Munroe. All this was achieved in spite of the open intrigue of Germans and Italians exercised through the Latin-American Argentine Delegation, over which body they had an uncanny influence. This resolution further gave the U. S. A. power to establish a closer economic Union among all the countries, *including CANADA* and *NEWFOUNDLAND*; to declare GREENLAND and ICELAND actual parts of the Western Hemisphere; and finally to consolidate its military position by obtaining advance outposts in the Atlantic ocean as bases for American Naval and Air forces.

MUNICH came and went, the policy of appeasement patently failed, sudden war laid nation after nation prostrate, and a more vivid realisation came to the American people and Government of the real danger to themselves of an unchecked and barbarous European Power in the full flood of victory.

The rigour of the Neutrality Law must be relaxed; an immediate repeal of the Arms Embargo must be effected; and watching the bitter struggle between ENGLAND and GERMANY, seeing it for a battle between two different kinds of economies, between two entirely conflicting standards of morality between tyranny and democracy—American opinion soon veered round to the realisation that a world-revolution was in progress, a revolution which must certainly affect them as a have-nation, open to the certain assault of the have-not nations. Further still they saw that in these days it was not merely stretches of ocean that protected American shores, but guardians of those seas, the British Navy. Perish BRITAIN, and "Isolation" became an impossible dream.

So the first great step was taken in November 1939, when the export of war-material to any belligerent country was permitted, provided it was on a "cash and carry" basis. The intention to benefit BRITAIN and her allies—the possessors of large mercantile marines—was unmistakable.

Naturally this involved a tremendous flow of liquid credit from BRITAIN to AMERICA; and when it began to be obvious that the British purse, however heavy is not bottomless, and that further adjustment of prohibitory statutes in her favour was positively necessary, democratic feeling ran high. The Presidential election was fought far more on 'foreign' issues than usual, and the success of Roosevelt and the

Democrats gave another stimulus to pro-ally policy. A 'cash' basis for export trade in munitions and food was somewhat relaxed in favour of the "payment in kind" basis. A modification of the barter system—the transfer of 50 'over age', but really efficient, destroyers of the American Navy to ENGLAND in return for Sea and Air bases—is one of the most interesting and ingenious of such transactions. It certainly showed that this war was realised by AMERICA to be a war affecting the very integrity and solidarity of the AMERICAS, as envisaged in the LIMA Conference Declaration, despite the comparatively recent and powerful prejudice against political commitments in EUROPE.

Even Wendell Willkie, the defeated leader of the Republican Party, whose platform had specifically included most of the Isolationist theories, had the courage to announce publicly that all help "short of war" must be given to BRITAIN—the last stubborn outpost of Democracy in EUROPE against Hitler's appalling 'New World Order.' After a tour of observation in BRITAIN he strongly advocated American help to BRITAIN as the "first-line defence *for America*." The quiet spirit and courage of the British of all classes under the *Blitz*, their defeat of Hitler's invasion plans against their island fortress, made a similar appeal to the majority of true Americans, and the somewhat critical and over-cautious reserve, which had characterised the national outlook in 1938, had almost completely evaporated by 1940.

It was under these circumstances that AMERICA decided that the "Lease and Lend Bill" should be passed. A mere loan to BRITAIN, however large, was not thought sufficient. The Act therefore authorises the President to transfer to BRITAIN existing or ordered armaments of the United States' Armed forces to the value of £ 325,000,000 – and to vote money for a new class of expenditure, namely war-materials, to be lent and leased to friendly powers. In short, the Act approves of limited aid immediately, and it also accepts the principle of unlimited aid, which, with the powers vested in the President, and the unmistakable pro-British and anti-German proclivities of himself and the principal members of his Government, has all the indications of becoming not only a defensive, but, if necessary, an offensive alliance of AMERICA with BRITAIN and her Allies.

As an example of the temper of the country, witness the President's immediate appropriation of 7,000 million dollars (the whole sum voted for armaments by Congress) to finance an Aid-to-BRITAIN programme.

This huge sum was at once voted, under several categories:—Aircraft, Ordnance, and Ordnance Stores, Agricultural and Industrial commodities, and facilities for the repair of defence articles of any country whose defence is considered vital to AMERICA by the President. This last category is very important in that it enables the American President to repair British ships in American docks at AMERICA'S expense.

The full significance of the Act, political, military, and economic, is in course of realisation. It enables AMERICA to supplement the food and munition resources of BRITAIN herself, to reinforce the British Navy in the Battle of the Atlantic, and to treat British efforts by land, sea and air, as operations undertaken by the advance guard of the American nation. That is why, we find Mr. Winston Churchill supplementing his famous words "Give us the tools and we will finish the job" by the urgent suggestion that those tools should be placed within his reach.

The inclination of Americans to guarantee this by escorting their freighters across the Atlantic with their own warships is becoming increasingly obvious, the first actual development being the recent American undertaking to "patrol" the Atlantic sea-lanes to BRITAIN. As a further instance of "unlimited aid" sanctioned by the Great Act, we see that the President has now directed the actual convoy of American goods for a distance of 2,000 miles, an interpretation of outstanding advantage to BRITAIN, who may now be able to transfer a major portion of the British fleet at present employed on convoy work in the Atlantic, to more urgent and strategically important theatres of war. Even there the helping hand of the U.S.A. will be outstretched, for Mr. Roosevelt has further declared that this Act certainly authorises him to allow American naval forces to enter "the Combat Zone", if the interests of "defence of the Western Hemisphere" warrants such entry.

The domestic effect of the Act will be most bracing for the American people. By its economic results, principally, the provision of work for the millions of unemployed Americans, it must prove a strong counter to anti-British and Fifth column agencies. But it seems even more important as a pointer to future increased co-operation in every aspect between the two great English speaking countries, and more immediately, a joint and powerful partnership to destroy the demon of Dictatorship.

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

8—5—41 to 14—5—41.

The situation in Iraq.—All is quiet for the present in BASRA and HABBANIYAH. The small R. A. F. contingent at the latter place has successfully beaten off the Iraqi rebels and established control over the cantonment. The British forces at BASRA are being reinforced. Not a single tribal chief has supported Rashid Ali, the Usurper, and the Iraqi people, as a whole, are averse to any estrangement with BRITAIN. Fort RUTBAH, on the pipe-line to the oil-fields, occupied by the rebels on May 2, capitulated on May 9, and the remnants of the dissident elements have withdrawn to RAMADIE and FALLUJAH. King Ibn Saud of the HEDJAZ has refused help to the usurper, and the Iranian Government has expressed strong disapproval of his action. TURKEY and EGYPT have intervened, and are prepared to mediate, but Rashid Ali, the Rebel requires, as a preliminary, the limitation of British troops in IRAQ to a strength to be fixed by an Anglo-Iraq Commission and the removal of the troops landed at BASRA, to their destination outside IRAQ. This is in violation of the Anglo-IRAQ Treaty, and the British Government have declared through Mr. Eden, its Foreign Minister, that though BRITAIN had no territorial claims in IRAQ she insists, on her Treaty rights being maintained, for which the first requisite was the withdrawal of troops from HABBANIYAH and the cessation, generally, of hostilities against the British troops in IRAQ.

It would seem that Rashid Ali, the Iraqi Rebel is seeking Nazi help, which he has evidently not yet secured. At any rate, German assistance hitherto has been only a stream of lies, of which an instance is the circulation of news of an imaginary disturbance in PALESTINE, followed by an attack on the British troops in NABLUSA, and this news emanated from the German Radios on the very day when, the whole of this town turned out to witness a parade of Arab recruits to the British cause.

The return of Von Papen, the German Ambassador to TURKEY, has filled the air with rumours. His repeated assurances that Germany will not claim to pass troops across TURKEY are ominous. According to the latest radio message German planes have been landed

in SYRIA with the approval of VICHY. President Roosevelt has protested, and in ENGLAND the call is for action against her late ally for so vilely co-operating with their common enemy, in contravention of the Franco-German Armistice terms.

Moscow has resumed diplomatic relations with IRAQ. This may be only to regularise Soviet-Iraqi relations, without necessarily implying any approval of the usurpation.

The Western Desert.—The present position in the Western Desert is that both the Allies and the Axis are bringing up reinforcements, obstructing each other in the task, patrolling, straightening and strengthening their respective lines. The operations are like the movements of a shuttle-cock, conducted in trying weather at a temperature, sometimes of 122° F and in spite of raging sand storms. After a German thrust on Monday, the British are pressing home in the SOLLUM area and harassing the enemy at TOBRUK. All the German supply-points, especially BENGHAZI and TRIPOLI are being heavily raided by land and sea. The enemy has raided the Suez Canal area twice during the week.

Abyssinia.—EMADANI and ULETHERT, QUORAM and ALGI have been taken, and AMBA ALAGI itself which is being attacked from different sides, has been bombed and machine-gunned. Its fall is only a question of days.

On May 5, Hailé Sélassie, Emperor of ABYSSINIA, had a triumphant entry into ADDIS ABABA, exactly five years after he left in exile. Immediately after his arrival he telegraphed his gratitude to BRITAIN, and offered the services of his army to the British cause.

War at Sea.—During the week ended May 12, enemy shipping was continually attacked by the British Fleet and the R. A. F. At least 12 vessels, ranging from an armed merchant cruiser to patrol vessels, were destroyed, and five supply ships (18,000 tons) sunk. At BENGHAZI, on May 8, an ammunition ship of 5,000 to 6,000 tons, and a supply-ship of 3,000 tons were sunk by the Navy. The battle cruisers *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisnau* at BREST received direct hits from armour-piercing bombs on May 4 and May 7. On May 11, the German Merchant ship *Coburg* of 11,000 tons, and the Norwegian tanker *Ketty Brovig* of 7,000 tons were intercepted. Aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm attacked and blew up a south-bound enemy convoy in the Mediterranean on Monday.

Mr. Von Derberg's statement, that only 8 ships were sunk out of 205 ships that left American ports in the first three months of this year with supplies to BRITAIN is evidently a mistake, though reported to be based on information reveived from Rear Admiral Land, Chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission. Rear Admiral Land has himself since admitted the inaccuracy of his statement. Vessels carrying finished munitions are given greater safety than vessels carrying food, which require equal protection. No use can he made of war materials if the food supply should fail. If the total tonnage is reduced, preference would be given to food and not to munitions. The situation is thus serious.

Correct figures issued by the British Admiralty show that the shipping losses in April were 600,000 tons for the enemy and 488,124 tons for the Allies, and that the latter figure includes Mediterranean losses of 187,254 tons mainly of Greek shipping due to evacuation. The figures show that while the position regarding the Battle of the Atlantic has improved, the total losses have continued to be as high as during the preceding months owing to the Mediterranean losses.

The Bridge of Ships.—President Roosevelt's scehme of a 'Bridge of ships' has taken definite shape. A great pool of ships is being formed by negotiation with other American republics, by new construction, by adjustment of trade routes, and the utilisation of foreign vessels in U. S. harbours. The House of Representatives and the Senate have assented to the acquisition of foreign vessels seized by the Coast Guard. The Great Lakes Fleet may also be utilised.

It is possible that U. S. marines or Coast Guards Men might be placed in charge of these foreign ships and sent into the war zones under their own flags.

The possibility of a co-ordinated Anglo-American Command for the Atlantic is under consideration.

American and British opinion.—There have been notable utterances during the week on the question of American help, notably by Lord Halifax, General Smuts, Wendell Willkie, Cordull Hull, Stimson, and Winant out of which a few extracts are given below :—

Lord Halifax, *British Ambassador at Washington.*—"BRITAIN with the help of the U. S. will wipe Hitlerisim from the earth. These are the trump cards of Freedom—oil, copper, rubber. These three are

essential for winning the War and the British Commonwealth of Nations disposes of 70% of oil, 85% of copper and 91% of rubber. As these are beyond Hitler's reach his defeat is certain. The time was coming when 'free production' will be double 'totalitarian-production.'"

General Smuts.—*Premier, South Africa.*—"AMERICA will come into the war, not as a result of propaganda but because her people feel that she should participate in the War. No nation which thinks of the future can remain out of the war."

Wendell Willkie.—"We cannot make peace with those who seek to destroy our way of life. All around us folks shout: 'Peace!, peace!' when there is no peace. The struggle is already upon us. I suggest that ENGLAND will win if the U. S. sees to it that its ever-increasing production reaches the British Isles. I say to Hitler, 'you have never met any people like us, and you had better implore whatever pagan God you believe in that you may be spared that day.'"

Cordull Hull, *U. S. Secretary of State.*—"Again it is asked how are we in danger? Are not these idle fears? Since one warring nation cannot successfully invade BRITAIN across twenty miles of the English Channel, how can any nation invade us from across three thousand miles of the Atlantic?

"The reason why the English Channel has not been successfully crossed is that the British have maintained control of that channel. Forty million determined Britons in a heroic resistance have converted their island into a huge armed base, out of which proceeds a steady stream of sea and air power.

"It is not water that bars the way. It is the resolute determination of British sea power and British arms. Were the control of the seas by the resisting nations lost, the Atlantic would no longer be an obstacle—rather it would become a broad highway, for a conqueror moving westward. Our protection would be enormously lessened.

"Those Americans who in effect are saying that a British defeat would not matter to us, signally overlook the fact that the resulting delivery of the high seas to the invader would create colossal danger to our own national defence and security. The breadth of the sea may give us a little time. It does not give us safety. Safety can only come from our ability, in conjunction with other peace-loving nations, to prevent any aggressor from attaining control of the high seas."

Henry Stimson, *U. S. Secretary for War.*—" For many years, we have been building and maintaining our navy. If, to-day, that navy should make secure the seas for the delivery of our munitions to Great Britain, it will render as great a service to our own country and to the preservation of American freedom as it has rendered in all its glorious history.

" Supplementing the efforts of the British Navy, it can render secure all the oceans, north, south, west and east, which surround our continent.

" In that way, it can help to hold in check the onward rush of the tide of Nazism until the other defence forces of all Democracies are completed. This would eventually and permanently confine the malign forces of depotism until the virus has run its course, and the tide of freedom begins to rise again.

STRATEGIC MOVEMENT.

" On the other hand, if our navy's assistance should be withheld until the power of the British Fleet and nation is broken, its own power of execution would at once shrink to but an impotent fraction of what it could do at the present moment.

" If we should allow the present strategic moment to pass until the power of the British Navy has gone, our navy would become merely a secondary power, instead of the decisive winning power in the world contest."

Winant, *U. S. Ambassador in London.*—" The freedom-loving and peace-loving people of this earth are coming to realise that this is not BRITAIN'S fight alone. On the wise use of the navies of the world may hang the destinies of the world's free-peoples. To-day the English-speaking peoples are again being drawn together, in the struggle to preserve not only their common heritage, but the common ideals of civilised men everywhere.

" For men and women of good will there is only one choice. When the dictators conspire together, men and women of good will everywhere must act together."

Air-Raids.—Moonlight has aided the night raids of the week. The R. A. F. carried out damaging attacks in the German areas, at several centres, in particular MANNHEIM, BREST (on Sunday and

Wednesday), the Invasion Ports, HAMBURG (Saturday and Sunday) and HELIGOLAND. In the British Islands, BELFAST and LONDON were raided, the latter place heavily on Wednesday. Among the buildings damaged in LONDON are the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey and the British Museum. Most of the treasures in the Museum had been previously removed. Big Ben, though hit continues to chime. The fabric of the Abbey is intact, but as the debating chamber and the lobbies of the House of Commons are irretrievably wrecked, the Commons will meet elsewhere.

The Nazi vandals have paid dearly for their Wednesday's attack, by losing 33 of their bombers with their crews.

The raids have languished with the waning moon, and LONDON has now had three quiet nights in succession.

The number of enemy bombers brought down in the first twelve nights of May was 137.

War in China.—After a lull of several months, serious fighting has started again in North CHINA, where the Japanese are launching a three-column attack from SINYANG, YINGSHAN and SUIKAIHSIEN. CHUNGKING, CHINA's war-time capital has been raided. The capture of YUANKEN, WAICHOW, POKIO and TUNGFENG is claimed by the Japanese.

A big drive is now in full swing in South SHANSI, N. HONAN, N. HUPEH and KWANGTUNG with many divisions transferred from MANCHURIA

Russia.—Stalin has become Premier and Chairman of the Council of the People's Commissars in the place of Molotov, and Molotov, retaining his Foreign Ministership has become Vice-Chairman.

AGREEMENTS.

1. The Indo-China—Japanese Agreement.—INDO-CHINA has signed an agreement conceding most-favoured treatment to JAPAN, exempting her from customs, or reducing the tariff in her case, to a minimum, in return for similar 'favourable' treatment at the hands of JAPAN. The agreement also provides for investment of Japanese capital in Indo-Chinese agriculture, mining and hydraulic concessions.

2. Franco-German Agreement.—An agreement provding for a 25 per cent reduction of the costs of the German army of occupation, a new demarcation of the frontier between Occupied and Unoccupied

Zones in FRANCE, and free passage of goods and securities from one to the other has been concluded between VICHY and GERMANY. Nothing definite is known of the French concessions in return, but the main idea is said to be the formation of a European industrial *bloc* with the help of French metallurgical and mining industries, to oppose the Anglo-Saxon industrial *bloc*. It is further stated that VICHY has agreed to re-armour German tanks and repair her submarines. It is rumoured that there may be secret clauses agreeing to hand over bases in MOROCCO and SYRIA, and allow the use of the Pan-Saragossa railway to SPAIN.

The Mystery of Rudolf Hess. Nothing so surprising, so unexpected, and so dramatic, and withal, so damaging to the Nazi cause has occurred during the war as the landing on Saturday, May 10, at Newton Mearness—some 8 miles from GLASGOW, of Rudolf Hess, GERMANY's Deputy Fuehrer, and successor-designate to the Fuehrership after Goering. He is Nazi Number Three, had been Hitler's faithful friend for 18 years, and wrote down the first part of Hitler's Mein Kampf to dictation. A man of immense popularity, he was known as Hitler's shadow, or Hitler's Man Friday. Even last month he was reported to have visited Spain officially, though subsequently the report was denied. On April 20 he had made one of the principal laudatory speeches at Hitler's birthday celebrations. Why did he leave GERMANY? Why has he come to BRITAIN?

We are told that on Saturday night he left AUGSBURG in BAVARIA, and making a solo flight of about 700 miles in a fighter plane, with guns unloaded, reached SCOTLAND, presumably to meet his old acquaintance, the Duke of Hamilton, and on petrol failing, crashed in his plane and descended by parachute, injuring his ankle. He was picked up by David Maclean, a Scottish ploughman, who hospitably entertained him and handed him over to the authorities, who thereupon took him to a hospital at GLASGOW, and now keep him a prisoner near LONDON. His identity has been established by persons who know him, and by photographs which he himself brought. The question again and again arises, why did he desert and escape to BRITAIN?

The Nazi explanation that he suffered from nerves, and hallucinations is not convincing. If so, why was he kept in office and nominated as Fuehrer for the future? Hess is *not* crazy, judged from the remarkable step he has taken and his flight. He was sane enough,

and has done a cool job, preferring internment in LONDON to torture at home. He was sane enough to plan, to fly and to effect a safe landing, near the house of his friend whom he wanted to meet.

He has brought no peace-overtures nor if he had would they be entertained in BRITAIN. Perhaps he *foolishly* thought he could bring about an understanding through the Duke of Hamilton.

It may be that fearing a blood purge like that of 1934 he has sought the asylum of the very country he sought to destroy—but which he has found to be 'unbeaten' and 'unbeatable'. He is said to have told his interlocutors at the Scottish farm-house that he was fed up with the Nazis. The Germans, he said, suffered from great hardship and distress, and he wanted to overthrow the tyranny in GERMANY.

However that may be, it reveals the first crack in the Nazi party, and as Lord Halifax has put it, it may be the writing on the wall for Hitler and his gang.

R. A. F. Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied Territories.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
4—5—41. (Sunday.)			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	A Supply Ship in the SKAGER RAK ...		Sunk.
	Another supply Ship and Docks at EGERSUND.		......
	Searchlights at STAVANGER ...		Put out.
	Barracks and Aerodrome at QUERQUEVILLE.		Damaged.
	The Docks at ST. NAZAIRE ...		Fires and explosions heard.
	The GERMAN Battle Cruisers and the Docks at BREST.	No loss.	
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Motor transport in the MARAUA area.		Motor vehicles destroyed. Machine-gunned.
	Enemy Military Headquarters south-east of TOBRUK.		Fires started.
	Italian Headquarters in ABYSSINIA ...		......
	Stores, Dumps, Motor transport and troops between FRAGA PASS and DESSIE.	2 planes.	Many vehicles, stores and dumps damaged.
	The harbour at BENGHAZI ...		......
	Aircraft on the ground at BENINA ...		5 planes destroyed.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
5—5—41. (Monday.)			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	Aerodromes in Occupied FRANCE ...		Damaged.
	IRAQ.		
	IRAQI gun positions, motor transport and troops outside HABBANIYAH aerodrome.		Heavily damaged.
	Military buildings at DIWANIYA ...		Demolished.
	Motor transport at FALLUJA ...		......
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Aerodromes in CYRENAICA including those at BENINA, DERNA, BARDIA and BERKA.		Damaged.
	BARCE and **BENGHAZI** ...		......
	Mechanised Units in the BARDIA, EL ADEM, CAPUZZO and SOLLUM, areas.		Considerable damage to vehicles and personnel.
6—5—41. (Tuesday.)			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	DAY :—		
	Enemy shipping off the DUTCH and GERMAN coasts.		A patrol boat sunk. Another set on fire.
	NIGHT :—		
	HAMBURG		Very heavily damaged. Large fires stared.
	Military objectives in North-west GERMANY.		......
	The Docks at LE HAVRE ...		Damaged.
	Other objectives on the coasts of occupied territory.		......
	An enemy Supply ship off the FRISIAN Islands.	3 planes.	Sunk.
	IRAQ.		
	The Aerodrome at MOASCAR RASHID.		Damaged.
	Rebel positions, lines of communications and troops in IRAQ.		Battered.
	Support to the British army in IRAQ.		......

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
7—5—41. (Wednesday.)			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	DAY :—		
	Reconnaissance over Enemy-occupied territories.	1 plane.	......
	NIGHT :—		
	The GERMAN warships and the Docks at BREST.		Damaged.
	The Submarine base at ST. NAZAIRE.		Battered.
	The Docks at BREMEN ...		Warehouses damaged.
	Enemy shipping off the DUTCH coast.	2 planes.	......
	IRAQ.		
	Military buildings and aerodrome at BAGHDAD.		Seriously damaged.
	Aircraft on the ground at HANAIDI ...		......
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Military objectives and shipping at BENGHAZI.		Fires and explosions started.
	The aerodrome and the aircraft on the ground at BERKA.		2 planes destroyed.
	Aircraft on the ground at BENINA ...		Many damaged,
	DERNA ...		...
	Italian columns and positions near AMBA ALAGI.		Heavy casualties.
	The landing ground at GONDAR ...	No loss.	...
8—5—41. (Thursday).			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	DAY :—		
	Shipping off the NORWEGIAN coast ...	1 plane.	One vessel set on fire.
	NIGHT :—		
	The GERMAN invasion ports on the other side of the ENGLISH CHANNEL.		Pounded.
	GERMAN aerodromes in Northern FRANCE and BELGIUM.		...
	Shipyards and industrial targets in HAMBURG and BREMEN.		Fires and explosions started.
	BERLIN and EMDEN ...		Heavy damage.
	Other military targets in North-western GERMANY. ...		...
	Shipping off the GERMAN coast ...	10 planes.	...

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
8—5—41. (Thursday.)—*cont.*			
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	An enemy convoy in the MEDITERRANEAN.	...	Two ships directly hit. 1 plane.
	Reconnaissance over the MEDITERRANEAN.	...	...
	IRAQ.		
	The aerodromes at SHARABAN and HANAIDI.	...	4 planes destroyed, and many damaged. 5 planes damaged.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Enemy positions in ABYSSINIA ...	...	...
	BENGHAZI, BENINA and **DERNA** ...	...	Large fires started.
9—5—41. (Friday.)			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
DAY:—			
	Patrol over the ENGLISH CHANNEL.	2 planes.	2 planes.
NIGHT:—			
	The industrial targets and docks at MANNHEIM and LUDWIGSHAFEN.		Big fires started. Heavily damaged.
	Military objectives in BERLIN ...		...
	The docks at CALAIS, OSTEND and other ports in occupied territory.	2 planes.	1 plane.
	Docks at BOULOGNE and YUMIDEN.		...
	The harbour at KRISTIANSAND ...		...
	Enemy aerodromes in Southern NORWAY.	1 plane.	...
	Enemy aerodromes in Northern FRANCE.	No loss.	Damaged.
	IRAQ.		
	RASHID ALI'S troops besieging HABBANIYAH.	...	...
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Troop carriers and the aerodrome at BENINA and JEDABAYA.		Many troop carriers destroyed.
	The aerodromes at DERNA and BENGHAZI.		Many aircraft on the ground damaged.
	Fortifications and troop concentrations in ABYSSINIA.		...
	The aerodrome at EL GAZALA ...	2 planes.	1 plane.
	RHODES.		
	The aerodrome at CALATO ...	...	Heavily damaged.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.

10—5—41. (Saturday.)

GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.

	Shipyards and industrial quarters of HAMBURG.	...	Many fires started. Damage great.
	The ports of BREMEN, EMDEN and ROTTERDAM. **Enemy shipping** off the GERMAN Coast	7 planes.	4 planes, many others damaged. 1 naval vessel hit; 2 supply ships damaged.
	Enemy supply ships, docks and oil stores at LA PALLICE. **Shipping** off the DUTCH Coast and DANISH Coast.	No loss.	Oil stores set on fire. Dockside buildings damaged.

IRAQ.

	Rebel-occupied aerodromes and other military objectives in IRAQ.		Damaged.
	Barracks, Aerodromes, Buildings and the Transport park at MOSUL.		Buildings collapsed. Fires started.
	The Barracks at AMARA, DIWANIYA, NASARIYA and QARAGHAN.	No loss.	Damaged.

SICILY.

	Aerodromes at CATANIA and COMISO.	...	Troops machine-gunned.

ITALIAN AFRICA.

	The harbour, the power station and other objectives at TRIPOLI.	No loss.	Fires started. Explosions started.

11—5—41. (Sunday.)

GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.

	Shipbuilding-yards including the BLOHM and VOSS yards, Docks and the industrial centre at HAMBURG. **The Docks** at BREMEN, **EMDEN.**	4 planes.	Fires and explosions started; very heavy damage.
	The Docks at ROTTERDAM ...	...	Damaged.
	The Docks at IJMUIDEN **Sea-plane base** on the Island of TEXEL.	No loss.	

IRAQ.

	Rebel positions in many districts ...	...	......

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
11—5—41. (Sunday.)—*cont.*			
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	The harbour and enemy shipping at BENGHAZI.		
	BENINA and **EL GAZALA.**		9 planes.
	The Aerodrome at BERKA.		Buildings hit.
	Enemy aircraft on the ground and motor transport at DERNA.		Heavily damaged.
	Mechanised units in various places between TOBRUK and DERNA.	No loss.	Heavy loss and casualties. 1 plane.
	A ship off the DERNA harbour ...	...	Sunk.
	Enemy positions in ABYSSINIA ...	...	......

ENEMY Raids over BRITAIN and BRITISH Territories.

Date.	Targets.	Enemy aircraft losses.	R. A. F. losses and results of air bombardment.
5—5—41. (Monday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
	DAY :—		
	South-east coast of ENGLAND ...	2 planes.	No damage.
	NIGHT :—		
	CLYDESIDE ...		Damage and casualties heavy.
	MERSEYSIDE and Northern IRELAND.		Only slight damage.
	Many places in East, North-east and and South-west ENGLAND.	8 planes.	
	EGYPT.		
	ALEXANDRIA ...	...	No damage or casualties.
6—5—41. (Tuesday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
	DAY :—		
	ENGLISH CHANNEL ...	2 planes	1 plane
	One town in KENT ...	2 planes	No damage at all.
	NIGHT :—		
	CLYDESIDE ...	...	Heavy attack.
	MERSEYSIDE and **a few other places** in East ANGLIA, North-east and South-west ENGLAND.	9 planes.	Damage and casualties slight.

Date.	Targets.	Enemy aircraft losses.	R. A. F. losses and results of air bombardment.
7—5—41. (Wednesday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
	DAY :—		
	South and South-east coasts ...	9 planes.	2 planes.
	NIGHT :—		
	MERSEYSIDE, North-western areas and the HUMBER area. **Towns** in North-western ENGLAND and the BRISTOL CHANNEL area.	24 planes.	Extensive damage and heavy casualties.
	EGYPT.		
	SUEZ Canal zone ...		Slight damage but no casualties.
	ALEXANDRIA ...		No damage.
8—5—41. (Thursday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
	DAY :—		
	South and South-east coasts of ENGLAND.	14 planes.	Slightly damaged.
	NIGHT :—		
	LONDON, the HUMBER area, North MIDLANDS.	13 planes.	Damage not heavy.
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	MALTA ...	3 planes.	No Damage.
9—5—41. (Friday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
	DAY :—		
	No air activity ...	...	...
	NIGHT :—		
	A town in West ENGLAND ...	3 planes.	No damage.
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	Shipping in MALTA harbour ...	3 planes.	...
	BRITISH Naval Forces in the MEDITERRANEAN.	7 planes.	2 planes. Not a single warship hit.
	EGYPT.		
	SUEZ Canal zone ...		Slightly damaged.
10—5—41. (Saturday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
	DAY :—		
	Very slight air activity ...	...	No bombs dropped.
	NIGHT :—		
	LONDON and a few other places here and there in ENGLAND.	33 planes.	Very heavy damage; Houses of Parliament hit.

Date.	Targets.	Enemy aircraft losses.	R. A. F. losses and results of air bombardment.
11—5—41. (Sunday.)	**BRITAIN.**		
DAY :—			
	DORSET coast, East KENT and the THAMES ESTUARY area.	3 planes.	Only slight damage.
NIGHT :—			
	Widely separated places in BRITAIN and South coast.	7 planes.	A few casualties.
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	MALTA	... ...	A few civilians killed.
12—5—41. (Monday.)	**BRITAIN.**		
NIGHT :—			
	A few places in South-west ENGLAND and East ANGLIA.	1 plane.	Very little damage.

SIDE LIGHTS.

THE PA NOPLY OF MARS. Not that it matters much to the State Troops of PUDUKKOTTAI—yet—, but the revolution in the art of warfare as again exemplified in the recent BALKAN campaign is worth a passing reference.

As an old cavalryman, I ponder sadly the result of the mechanisation of the cavalry. War-pundits still have the goodness to retain the old associations to the extent of calling these swift irruptive manoeuvres we so frequently hear of the work of 'mechanised cavalry'—but alas how different they are ... The 'breaks-through' that have proved so terribly effective with swift tanks, armoured cars, and motor-cycles, are quite a different matter from those of former days when, even if we achieved a 'break-through' or an 'outflanking movement', we had to re-form, wait for transport, and above all, wait for supplies and sometimes water before we could set about hampering enemy communications. Nowadays, the function seems changed. A break-through by a swift mechanised mass is always followed immediately by a stream of heavily armoured infantry and artillery, pouring through the breach, and opening fanwise, with ever more and more to follow. This is what happened on the Meuse; and this is what happened at MONASTIR.

From the defence point of view, there seem to be two counter-maxims. (i) Retreat, rather than let your line be broken. However fast you retreat, you can always advance again at the same pace when the pressure eases. (ii) Always have a very strong mechanised body in reserve, to be flung straight into any sector which is yielding to the pressure of the enemy's 'mechanised cavalry.' You CANNOT AFFORD to let the spearhead of an attack so weighty speedy and self-supporting get behind your defence lines. And lastly, if you know you are inferior in numbers and equipment, only stand and defend on ground **which has more similarly defensible ground behind it,** and as many of such sites as possible. *Defence in depth* has become a *sine qua non.*

* * * * *

THE MIGHTY REALIST. Would anyone dare to talk in ITALY or in GERMANY, be he Duce or Fuehrer, Gayda or Goebbels, as Mr. Winston Churchill talked to the British people in Parliament on May 7th ? Can you see Hitler or Mussolini daring to tell their excited and expectant people that......well, just the bald, unpleasant **truth** ? We're on a bad patch, said Mr. Churchill, in essence. Even the best of our military leaders have made mistakes. Even the best of our diplomatists have failed here and there. American aid is not coming fast enough for our needs, and the aid that comes is still exposed to too great risks. And finally, we have got a horribly sticky wicket on which to play some first-class bowling all through this summer, and that it behoves BRITAIN and the Empire to block tenaciously and carefully—with occasional lashings-out to the boundary !—until we have worn the edge off the attack ! All this he said, and was not hissed and muttered at, but loudly and confidently cheered, not only in the House, but the world over ! Some Captain !

* * * * *

ANOTHER MESSPOT A mild nostalgia afflicts me when I read and hear a number of place- names which my mind had relegated to limbo at least twenty-three years ago. HABBANIYAH, RAMADIE, FALUJA, haven't mattered much to my world since we sweltered, fought or froze there in the last war. Even BASRA and BAGHDAD have meant little more to the then perambulating soldier than recollections of disembarking fractious mules on half-built jetties, of high temperatures in buildings on narrow, muddy waterways all mixed up with dhows and date-palms, or of the decrepit look of the Main Street in BAGHDAD, which by the time I saw it ran straight from South to North of the town, but had only recently been made to do so by the draconian act of the retiring Turkish commander, Hakki Bey. He wished to be able to slip out quickly, so had merely blown a wide, straight gap through about thirty bazaars !

Doubtless the look of the principal towns on the river has changed a lot. Ferro-concrete I suspect to be the chief modernising agent. Wharfs here, barracks there, doubtless—secretariats, factories, aerodromes and what not. But I wonder whether the old German Embassy on the left bank at BAGHDAD is still the cheery hotel we turned it into, whether the pontoon bridge across the Tigris across which I saw Mc Ilwaine drive his horse-battery at full-gallop to test its durability, still swings and bends in the tides; and whether the high bund which carried the road from the City to the Iron Bridge, is still so slippery when it rains that camels sprawl and split and die on it!

Enough sentimental reminiscence! Sterner stuff is afoot—and Hitler's dupe, Rashid Ali, looks as if he is about to regret having dabbled in the Axis game of treaty-breaking.

Moreover. Enemy radio has made the wildest allegations about British good faith towards the Government of IRAQ. The answer, juridically, is to be found in the terms of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty, just as in practice it is to be found in the effective action of the R. A. F. while the 'Treaty' troops continue to land. The results of the latter are in every news-sheet to-day; the terms of the former are worth recapitulating.

At the present juncture, or in any similar one, IRAQ is of great importance because :—

(i) There are great oilfields in the MOSUL district.

(ii) Road and rail communications with PALESTINE, TURKEY and EGYPT run through it.

(iii) If TURKEY were ever attacked by European Powers, IRAQ would be an ideal supply base while her allies held INDIA, etc., further East.

(iv) By the same token, IRAQ is an ideal air-base.

So........

In 1930, BRITAIN and IRAQ signed an important and public Treaty, which came into force for 25 years after IRAQ became a member of the League in 1932.

Under Article 4, if either party should be at war, the other would come to its aid "in the capacity of an Ally." In such an event, IRAQ's aid to BRITAIN should be to furnish "to **His Britannic Majesty in Iraq territory, all facilities and assistance in their power, including the use of railways, rivers, ports, aerodromes and means of communication**". Further, Articles 5 and 6 provide that **Britain "shall have all possible facilities for the movement of British forces in transit across Iraq, and for the storage and transport of all supplies and equipment required by them.**"

Now, when it is rather common to hear criticisms of British diplomacy, the terms of this Treaty make pleasant reading. They are certainly explicit and honourable enough to have made it worth the Germans' while to try and counteract them by Fifth Column methods......and as between two honourable peoples, these methods seem to have failed, to the dignified satisfaction of other Middle-east and Indian Moslem opinion.

* * * * *

FACT IS STRANGER No practised rumour-monger, exercising his utmost ingenuity could have eclipsed by his inventiveness the true story of one Herr Rudolph Hess. An arch-priest of the Nazi hierarchy, an idol of the German nation, and a bosom friend of the ineffable Hitler, flies a short-range fighter plane solo—with just enough petrol to get there—to SCOTLAND, fumbles his landing and breaks an ankle as well as his plane, and conveniently supplies his captors with full identity papers, and God knows what else concerning 'inside GERMANY'!

It is so fantastic a story that one is positively relieved to hear the doctors' and alienists' opinions that not only is Herr Hess in good health, but also that he is quite as sane as any Nazi can be!

A WAR IN FIVE DIMENSIONS
FACTORS OF MASS AND SPEED
MAIN POINTS IN PREMIER'S SPEECH

by

Wickham Steed (In a recent B. B. C. Talk).

Nobody could have read or heard Mr. Winston Churchill's sober statement to the House of Commons without reflecting upon the geographical dimensions of this war. The Prime Minister touched upon North-east Africa, India, the Balkans, the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, Russia and the United States, besides referring to France, French Africa, Turkey and the Caucasus.

He appeared to believe—and none will question the soundness of his judgment—that before the war is over its present extent may increase rather than diminish. As a struggle in what are called two dimensions–length and breadth—the size of the conflict is notable enough, and it is being fought out in at least one other familiar dimension or in two; height and depth, that is to say, many miles high in the air and many fathoms deep under the sea, as well as on land and by surface ships on the oceans of the world.

Yet there are a fourth and a fifth dimension : those of speed and mass, which are not always taken into account as determining factors.

So to-day it may be well to think awhile of them, for they govern several of the others. My meaning will be plainer if I illustrate it by something that happened in the earlier years of the last war.

Military aviation was then in its infancy and, as compared with the speed of fighter aircraft to-day, the aeroplanes of 1915 and 1916 were slow and cumbrous machines. At first British military aircraft were defended only by a man armed with a rifle or carbine, who tried to use it as best as he could.

Then a famous Dutchman named Fokker designed and sold to the Germans an aeroplane equipped with a **machine-gun that could fire 200 rounds a minute between the blades of the propeller.** These Fokker aircraft wrought havoc among our machines. The outlook was decidedly unpleasant.

A Rumanian inventor named Constantinescu, then working in England, was asked if he could do anything to counteract the deadly Fokker system. He was a grim sort of fellow, a musician and a mathematician, whose ideas the British authorities had thought somewhat wild, though he had already invented the pneumatic drill that is noisily familiar in quarries and in our streets. Constantinescu set to work. He invented a **machine-gun that could fire at least five times as fast as a Fokker machine-gun,** and he contrived to synchronise its works with the intervals **between the whirling blades of the propellers.**

The result was that our military aircraft became as superior to the Fokker aircraft as the latter had been to our rifle or carbine defence.

It happened that when the first batch of the Constantinescu aircraft were ready a German spy in the uniform of a British airman got into one of them and flew it straight over into the German lines. Our people were aghast, but the inventor, Constantinescu, shrugged his shoulders and said it did not matter, because the Germans would never be able to find out the principle on which it worked. So indeed it proved to be.

After the last war, when I came to know Constantinescu well, I asked him what this principle was. He answered dreamily that it was based on a mathematical equation in four dimensions. Mechanics, he said, were in a primitive state.

They took account only of the three ordinary dimensions: length, and breadth and depth. **But there are four or five others** that need to be considered. **Speed is one of them. Mass is another.** He had discovered this dimension of speed by only measuring the musical vibrations of the notes on his violin, and he turned his discovery to account in making his machine-gun and in synchronising its rate of fire with the revolutions of the propeller.

All this, I admit, was beyond me. His presumption that speed is a new dimension and that mass is another stuck in my mind. I have thought of it more than once since this war began. **What the Germans call a "blitzkrieg" or lightning war is based primarily on speed and mass**, though we were a little slow to understand it in the autumn of 1939 and in the first 5 months of 1940.

The crushing of Polish resistance in little more than three weeks ought to have opened our eyes. It did not. The stupid phrase about a 'phony war' gained currency, because nothing particular seemed to be happening while the Germans were preparing again to **combine speed with mass in their attacks upon Holland, Belgium, and France.**

Several other factors entered, no doubt, into their swift advance through the Low Countries and North-Western France down to the region of Paris. These factors were propaganda, terrorism and the operations of the Fifth Column.

But it was not until after the evacuation of Dunkirk that the importance of speed and mass was fully understood in the Allied countries. The Battle of Britain last August and September brought home the lesson. **Thanks to their superior speed and to their massed fire of eight machine-guns, our fighter aircraft proved themselves more than a match for the larger numbers of slower German machines.**

This I say without disparaging the highly trained British, Polish and Czechoslovak pilots and air gunners who made up the few to whom the many owed so much. They could hardly have won their historic victories without the advantages which their new aircraft gave them.

The factor of mass has always entered into the military calculations. Napoleon put it in a phrase : "Only numbers can annihilate."

Military conceptions of speed have been regulated by the distance infantry can cover on foot. Cavalry might be swifter, especially in pursuit, but infantry and the slowness of their movements were the standard of locomotion.

In the later stages of the last war, tanks played a great part. Presently it was found that tanks too needed more speed. Then armoured cars came into play and lorries for the transport of infantry, cavalry formations were mechanised, and the scene was set for swifter war.

The pace of action and reaction was quickened by wireless communications. Decisions which in earlier days could be taken with calm deliberation had now to be taken in the twinkling of an eye.

If this was so, it may be asked, why were the Germans able to steal a march on their opponents ? Why were not mass and speed enlisted on the side of the democracies rather than on that of the totalitarian dictatorships ?

The answer is not altogether to the discredit of the democracies. They were not preparing for a war which they intended to wage as soon as they should be strong enough to do so. They were preparing tardily and inadequately for defence against possible, though as they thought, improbable, attack. Their hearts were better than their heads, for they declined to think evil of others and were only too willing to believe assurances that like them others too were thinking no evil.

So the war came. Some of its lessons you have learned. The greatest of them are now being taught **in the Balkans. Their speed and mass have given the enemy advantages which it would be folly to belittle**, though they cannot yet be called decisive. **The German or Italian counter-offensive in Libya** has again shown that **comparative superiority in mass coupled with equality in speed** can do to regain ground which British forces had swiftly gained, and perforce if peace were to be helped, too lightly held.

To my thinking, the supreme lesson of the importance of speed has been given by the swift advance of British, African, South African, Indian, Belgian and Free French forces from Kenya in the south to Addis Ababa in the north, and from the Sudan and the shores of the Red Sea on Keren, Asmara, and Massawa. There speed has beaten the dreaded Abyssinian rains.

Five years ago the rapidity of the Italian conquest of Abyssinia was thought marvellous, though the Abyssinians were ill equipped and defenceless against Italian bombers and mustard gas. To-day that achievement looks a poor thing in comparison with the speed of General Cunningham's and General Platt's triumph over an enemy well equipped and holding divisions throughout a much bigger territory.

The reconquest of Abyssinia and the conquest of Eritrea promise also to bring into play a factor with which the enemy can hardly have reckoned. This factor is the prospect that President Roosevelt will proclaim the Red Sea to be outside the zone of combat and, therefore, open to the merchant marine of the United States, laden with supplies for British and Allied forces in Northern Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean. (Note :– The President has since done so). The determination of the United States to give help wherever, whenever and as speedily as possible is beyond question, while the declaration of an American protectorate over Greenland shows clearly the trend of United States policy.

This trend was shown too in one of the many points covered by **Mr. Winston Churchill's statement** to the House of Commons in early April. **Of these points, three appear to be of especial importance, while the fourth foreshadows an inexorable purpose.**

The first is the Battle of the Atlantic, which must be won before the decisive turning point of the war is reached. Grievous though our losses in tonnage have been and may yet be, I am convinced that this battle is being and will be completely won.

The prisoners captured from a number of German submarines and the probably larger number of sunken submarines, from which no prisoners could be taken, are only one aspect of the battle. Another, and an equally important aspect, is shown by the terrific bombings of German submarine yards at Kiel and elsewhere and by the havoc wrought at Brest. And while we fight on and hold on, the immense programme of merchant ship-building in the United States promises eventually to solve the problem of overseas supply.

The second point is less definite, and it affects also the United States. **It concerns the help which the Germans are undoubtedly receiving from** the unwilling or willing co-operation of some at least of the authorities of **Unoccupied France.**

On this point, Mr. Churchill sounded a note of grim warning. Movements of French war vessels from Africa to France, he said, would alter the balance of naval power and would prejudice the interest, of the United States as well as our own. He trusted that if such movements were not avoided, the French nation would understand and judge fairly the consequences which will flow from them. A clearer hint could hardly be given.

It was followed by **a third point, likewise a hint to which Soviet Russia cannot be indifferent,** that Hitler may be thinking of trying to secure the corn fields of the Ukraine and the oil fields of the Caucasus as a German means of gaining resources with which to wear down the English-speaking world.

This hint will cause no surprise to those of my listeners who may have heard some of my earlier talks, in which I said that the occupation of Rumania and the conquest of the Balkans have since 1936 formed part

of the German design for the conquest of South-west Russia and the oil fields of the Caucasus and Baku.

We need, I think, to judge the wider meaning of the Balkan war in the light of this design.

But nothing in the design or its execution can alter the force or the truth of Mr. Churchill's assurance that however far Hitler may go or whatever new millions or scores of millions he may lock in misery, it is sure that armed with the sword of retributive justice, we shall be on his track. Hitler will find, both in the air and otherwise, that speed and mass have been turned against him in Germany, and that in the end, be it soon or late, these will spell his inevitable doom.

THE EXPLOSION IN HITLER'S LARDER. BALKAN PLANS OF THE NAZIS.

by

Leonard Ingrams.

(*In a recent B. B. C. Talk*).

THE last thing that Mr. Hitler wanted was a campaign in the Balkans, and the unstable conditions of transport and supply which this war means.

Ever since Hitler came into power, this war has been planned by Germany, and the first thing that people must do, when they sit and plan to conquer and rule the world, is to make sure that the war-machine which is to turn out the weapons for the soldiers, can keep a steady flow of raw materials into the factories, and that the soldiers and munitions workers can get enough to eat.

And so it was that for years preceding the war, bands of busy little men in black suits, called Trade Delegations, visited time and again the Balkan capitals from Berlin, and negotiated with the local politicians things that they called Trade Agreements and returned to Berlin.

These Trade Agreements laid down what the Balkan countries should grow for shipment to Germany, what they should make for shipment to Germany, and what they should receive from Germany in return, and they defined the prices that they were to get for their product, because under a set system of German high finance Germany could pay good prices.

It didn't much matter in fact, what price she paid, for it would be years before anyone discovered that the money they were getting for their goods would not buy for them what they wanted, because it was not to be had in the shops.

These Trade Agreements, like cuckoos' eggs, were laid by these busy little men in black coats in country, after country, and the local politicians, like the birds who find cuckoos' eggs in their nests, seemed to take rather a pride in them, and it was not till the greedy chicks hatched out, that they began to realise the true nature of the ruse, and how their own people were having to do without things in order to feed the cuckoos' chicks.

They found to their disappointment how meatless days became necessary on the fertile pasture lands of Hungary, and how bread-lines formed themselves among the wheat fields of Rumania.

As far as Germany was concerned, this was fine. The Balkans had taken their place in her war machine, and the only thing to ensure was that they should stay put, and go about their sowing and reaping and their mining, weaving and spinning in tranquillity.

Then Hitler could snap his fingers at the British blockade, as long as he could ensure himself a regular flow of supplies from and through the Balkans.

The explosion in the Balkans is an explosion in the German larder, and an explosion in the larder is pretty serious at a time when you cannot restock it from outside.

TURKEY'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS BALKAN EVENTS.

POLICY OF NON-BELLIGERENCY TO CONTINUE FOR THE PRESENT.

"DECISION DICTATED BY STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS."

[*This article is out of date, but we print it as a useful summary of Turkish opinion—whatever the outcome (now so unfavourable to the Allies) of the Balkan campaign. Ed.*]

The ***Times'*** *Istanbul correspondent cabled on April 8:*

THE Turks find the news from Iraq, Libya, and especially Greece, somewhat depressing, but reflect that it is the end of the war which counts. Even should the Germans succeed in the **conquest of the whole of the Balkans**, that, in Turkish opinion, **will only be an "incident" without decisive effect upon the outcome of the war** between the British Empire assisted by America and Germany.

This thought should be partly behind the Turkish Government's decision to continue the policy of non-belligerency in the meantime. There are some substantial sections of public opinion which think it would be a better policy to get into the fray now with the Greeks and the Yugoslavs, than wait until the Germans, having possibly defeated the Greeks and the Yugoslavs, are free to turn all their attentions to Turkey.

There are not, it may be noted, any illusions regarding the value of von Papen's assurances, which, as a distinguished publicist has said, mean only that Germany is not yet ready to attack Turkey. **But the Government**, while agreeing with the man in the street's estimate of the German assurances, **requires to keep military and strategic considerations in mind.**

QUESTION OF COMMON FRONT.

The possibility of forming a common front with Yugoslavia disappeared the day Germany occupied Bulgaria, and will not recur until the British, Greeks and Yugoslavs have succeeded in pushing the German army beyond the Balkan mountains. Should the Turkish army push alone into Bulgaria, it would have to face formidable German and Bulgarian forces, and risk losses which would imperil its ability to defend the Straits. In view of the key position of Turkey, it is doubtful whether her allies would be in favour of her taking any such risk.

Should the campaign go well for the Allies, an opportunity will come for Turkey to assist actively in sweeping the Germans from the Balkans. **Should the campaign go badly for the Allies, Turkey and her armed forces will remain intact as a bastion between Germany and the Middle East**; and successes in the Balkans will avail Germany nothing except in so far as they open up the road to key positions in the British Empire. These are some considerations which lie behind Turkey's cautious policy. The idea has been mentioned that Turkey might declare war without taking a military offensive, but experience suggests that this is a doubtful procedure, and one might ask: why invite the Germans to attack now, when Turkish defences are becoming stronger with every day that passes?

Although the Government's policy remains for the time being one of non-belligerency, continuance of preparations for all eventualities is noticeable in Istanbul. These need not be particularized, but there is no harm in mentioning that trim ferry boats across the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn are being divested of their white paint and are being dressed in battleship grey.

A SUMMARY OF TWO REVERSES.

I—BATTLE OF GREECE.

From Mr. Churchill's broadcast, April 27.

"WE knew of course that the forces we could send to Greece would not by themselves alone be sufficient to stem the German tide of invasion, but there was a very real hope that the neighbours of Greece would by our intervention be drawn to stand in the line together with her while time remained.

"How nearly that came off will be known some day. The tragedy of Yugoslavia has been that these brave people had a government who hoped to purchase an ignoble immunity by submission to the Nazi will. Thus when at last the people of Yugoslavia found out where they were being taken, they rose in one spontaneous surge of revolt. They saved the soul and future of their country, but it was already too late to save its territory.

"They had no time to mobilize their armies. They were struck down by the ruthless and highly mechanised Hun before they could even bring their armies into the field. So disaster has occurred in the Balkans. Yugoslavia has been beaten down; only in the mountains can she continue her resistance. The Greeks have been overwhelmed, their victorious Albanian army has been cut off and forced to surrender, and it has been left to the Anzacs and their British comrades to fight their way back to the sea, leaving their mark on all who hindered them."

THE RESULTS.

From a broadcast by Philip Noel-Baker M. P., April 27.

"The Greek army inflicted casualties on the Italians which amounted altogether to more than 10 divisions, and destroyed or captured hundreds of guns, scores of tanks, thousands of machine-guns. The Greek Air Force, the R. A. F., and the Greek ground-defence shot down some hundreds of Italian planes. The Greek Navy sank at least two Italian submarines, other warships and transport-ships both large and small. At least 15 or 20 large Italian merchant-vessels lie at the bottom of the Adriatic sea......................

"Hitler, who had hoped to occupy the Balkans without a shot, was compelled to fight two big campaigns. According to expert reports before he started, he had allocated 40 divisions, of which 5 were armoured, and 1,200 to 1,500 aircraft, to occupy by terror if possible, and if not by conquest, the countries of Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey.

"No one knows what losses the Yugoslavs inflicted on him. But there was fierce fighting for a week, and his killed and wounded must have amounted to several divisions at the least. In the Struma Valley, in Macedonia, on Mt. Olympus, at Thermopylae, 16 divisions suffered heavy losses, and among them 2 of his armoured divisions were so roughly handled that it may be months before their combat-value is restored. He must have lost at the very least 500 aircraft, for the Yugoslavs shot down 300 on their own. That's the military debit in the balance-sheet of Hitler's Greek campaign.........

"Up till now, Hitler has been receiving from the Balkan countries nearly everything, food, minerals, oil and timber which they had to give. Now the vital railway-line from Athens to Salonika, from Salonika to Belgrade, will have been broken at many points. The Danube by which supplies from Rumania go by barge to Germany, is reported to have been at least temporarily blocked. The crops of Yugoslavia have been damaged, and for the fighting Hitler has had to use vast quantities of oil.

"We are firmly established in the harbours and aerodromes of Crete. From now onwards he will have two large, new, hostile countries to look after, which it will take him many divisions to hold down..............

"I believe with Mr. Menzies that it would have been the greatest infamy in history if we had failed to help the Greeks.................But it wouldn't only have been the greatest infamy. It would have been the greatest folly too".

II—WAR IN LIBYA.

Mr. Churchill in his broadcast of April 27, has referred frankly to the "vexatious and damaging defeat" sustained at the hands of an unexpectedly large German force in Libya.

"The importance of the speech", says the New York *Herald Tribune*, "lies in two things: its effect upon British resolution and on American opinion. No totalitarian people swaddled in propaganda could understand such a speech at such a time. There is not the slightest doubt that the British people can do so".

The Premier's chief points were :—

(i) "**The garrison of Cyrenaica, when the Germans attacked, amounted only to one armoured brigade, and one infantry division.**"

(ii) "**Tobruk, which flanks any German advance on Egypt, we hold strongly. There we have repulsed many attacks, causing the enemy heavy losses and taking many prisoners.**"

(iii) " **We must now expect the war in the Mediterranean, on the sea, in the desert and above all in the air, to become very fierce, varied and widespread. We had cleaned the Italians out of Cyrenaica, and it now lies with us to purge that province of the Germans. That will be our task, and we cannot expect to do it at once.**"

(iv) "**Hitler cannot find safety from avenging justice, in the East, in the Middle East or in the Far East. In order to win this war, he must either conquer this island by invasion, or he must cut the ocean lifeline that binds us to the United States.**"

AXIS ADMISSIONS.

By their hasty propaganda last January in the face of Wavell's victories, the Axis powers admitted that the final issue will be decided in the west.

" The capture of a few forts in the desert of North Africa, much as it may reflect credit on General Wavell and his troops", said a German broadcaster on January 26, " cannot save Britain from the fury of aerial bombardment or the strangulation of marine blockade."

Can their recapture, then, save Germany from British bombardment and blockade, growing more formidable month by month, and backed now by the vast resources of America ?

PUTTING 2 AND 2 TOGETHER.

(With acknowledgments to Madras War Review).

UNITED STATES' CONVOYS FOR SHIPS.

A strong hint that the United States would convoy supply ships to Britain and her Allies was given by COL. KNOX late in April. " Having gone thus far, we can only go on", he said ; " We must make good our promises to give aid to Britain. We must see the job through." The Secretary of the United States Navy was right in emphasising that **" Hitler cannot allow our war supplies and food to reach England—he will be defeated if they do. We cannot allow our goods to be sunk at the Atlantic—we shall be beaten if they are."**

Colonel Knox referred to " an America gradually becoming encircled by military powers, whose ideals, institutions and methods are all irreconcilably antagonistic to ours", and added, "These same powers have also openly and repeatedly proclaimed themselves our enemies, and these openly-avowed enemies have joined themselves together in a Pact which, they do not hesitate

to say, is aimed at us alone. Whenever, in the judgment of the Axis powers, it better suits their purpose to begin hostilities, the hostilities will begin, and nothing we can do, save prostrating ourselves in abject surrender, will change this. There is no retracing our steps. We have committed ourselves to this world struggle. If we attempt to back out, England will go down in a catastrophic defeat, and we would face a world-wide victorious Germany and her allies whom we should have to fight alone. **We have declared that aggressor nations must not be permitted to win. We have irrevocably committed ourselves to see that this is prevented, and we have acknowledged that our destiny—just as much as the destiny of the British Empire and the ultimate destiny of the conquered people of the Low Countries, Scandinavia, France and the Balkans—is at stake.**"

This outspoken declaration has been reinforced by a broadcast by Mr. CORDELL HULL, the United States Secretary of State. He came out strongly against any attempt to make peace now, declaring that peace with Axis powers would be "nothing more than a trap." He declared "It is high time the remaining free countries should arm to the fullest extent in the briefest time humanly possible, and act for their self-preservation." "The United States", he pointed out, "is certainly included in the Axis plans for world domination. It makes a difference who wins, the difference of whether we stand with our back to the wall, with the other four continents against us and the high seas lost, alone, defending the last free territories on earth, or whether we keep our place in an orderly world." Mr. Hull ridiculed the argument that because the Germans could not successfully cross the Channel, they could not successfully cross the Atlantic. "The reason the English Channel has not been successfully crossed is because forty million determined Britons, in heroic resistance, have converted their island into a huge armed base, from which proceeds a steady stream of sea and air power. It is not water that bars the way, it is the determination of British sea-power and British arms. Were control of the seas by the resisting nations to be lost, the Atlantic would no longer be an obstacle—it would become a broad highway for the conqueror moving westward." The Secretary of State concluded "Ways must be found to ensure that aid to Britain reaches its destination in the shortest time, and at the maximum capacity."

And finally the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, leaving the question of convoys alone, has declared that American Neutrality Patrols will operate "**as far into the waters of the seven seas as might be necessary**" and that United States warships would enter combat zones, if necessary, in the interests of the defence of the Western Hemisphere. Mr. Roosevelt, after attacking all those appeasers who would make peace with the Axis, said last week that for a year and a half Neutrality Patrol vessels had been operating as far as a thousand miles from the Atlantic eastern shore. The Maryland Patrol had

been extended, and would continue to be extended from time to time. **The President defined a patrol as a reconnaissance of an area to find if there were any aggression ship entering or approaching the Western Hemisphere.** He compared the Neutrality Patrols to the American scouts of the pioneer days, who warned covered wagon caravans of the approach of Red Indian enemies, indicating that American warships ranging the Atlantic would similarly warn the British. President Roosevelt appeared to be purposely enigmatic when he parried questions about convoys but the general impression he gave was that American Neutrality Patrols would be extended further and further into the Atlantic. **Later, the President said that the area of combat activities delineated by Germany round the British Isles had nothing to do with United States warships. They could go into it, if necessary for the defence of the Western Hemisphere,** though it did not mean that they were actually doing so now. It is well understood that for political reasons President Roosevelt did not make any definite statement. At the same time, everyone in Washington realizes that convoys are the only way by which American undertakings to Britain can be fully carried out, if sinkings in the Atlantic continue at the present rate. **As the United States Ambassador to the Argentine has put it, it is safe to assume that having devoted their strength and resources to produce planes, ships and munitions, the American people are not going to permit them to rust on the shores of the United States, or rest at the bottom of the Atlantic.**

"HOW MUCH GOOD WAS IT?"

JAPANESE REACTION TO PACT WITH RUSSIA.

EFFECT ON "GREATER EAST ASIA" PROGRAMME.

QUESTION OF SOVIET ATTITUDE TO CHUNGKING.

The Times' Tokyo Correspondent cabled on April 15:

THE Japanese Press has begun what may be termed a new "war of nerves" against Britain, the United States and China. They are told in effect that the pact has created a new situation in which Russia has joined Japan, Germany and Italy, to divide the world into new spheres of influence. Therefore all further resistance to Japan's programme for a "greater East-Asia co-prosperity sphere" is hopeless, and the only alternative for Great Britain

and the United States is to reconsider their policies, and allow Japan to have her way. The Chungking Government, the Japanese Press states, should lay down their arms.

This campaign is backed up by statements by the Minister for War, General Toko, and the Navy Minister, Admiral Oikawa, that the Japanese fighting forces are preparing day and night for a possible emergency, and will not fail the nation. The Finance Minister, Mr. Kawada, urges the nation to reduce its standard of living in order to increase savings, and the Minister for Justice, Mr. Yanagawa, promises to suppress Communists, spies and conspirators, while the Minister for Oversea Affairs, Mr. Akita, gives a pledge to develop Japanese enterprise in the "co-prosperity sphere".

"PROGRAMME PURELY ECONOMIC"

In line with Prince Konoye's repeated assurances the whole Press insists that Japan's programme is purely economic, but the *Kokumin* utters the warning that, because of the "mad efforts of Britain and the United States the question of Japan's southward advance is tending to reach a stage when settlement by peaceful means will become impossible, much against Japan's desire."

The *Japan Times and Advertiser*, the organ of the Foreign Office, says:

"Japan can now undertake either a defensive war or an offensive-defensive war (in which Japan would have to fight at the outset at a perilous disadvantage), confident that the pact with the U. S. S. R. assures her rear and right flank against any military or naval action. Japan has no intention of attacking, but there is certainly power in knowing that she may not lightly be attacked."

The writer adds that he regrets that "Britain, which with a truer vision of things to come made tentative efforts to improve her relations with Japan, had to yield her convictions to the necessities of an alliance with Washington."

As regards Chungking, a Government spokesman affirmed that "the Japanese Government hopes that the attitude of Soviet-Russia will be favourable to Japan" and that "it is a question which must be discussed."

The *Asahi* is blunter and says; "In the light of the treaty it is clear that Soviet aid to General Chiang Kai-Shek tramples under foot the friendly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union."

OPINION OF LIBERAL ELEMENTS.

On the other hand, Liberal Japanese quarters are more than sceptical. They ask what Japan has gained, and express the fear that the pact might incite the more dynamic elements into precipitate action.

The *Chugai Shogyo Shimpo* bluntly states that the primary aim of the Soviet Government is to extend and prolong the war, in order to effect a hegemony of their own as the result of exhaustion of other nations.

Note is also taken in Tokyo that all Russian Press comments, as well as the farewell messages exchanged between Mr. Matsuoka and M. Molotov, merely refer to the restoration of friendship between the two countries as a basis for cessation of petty frontier incidents, and a solution of trade and other economic problems. Financial opinion as expressad on the stock market is cool, and takes the view that initial gain from the treaty will be cancelled out by the danger of intensified friction between Japan, Britain and the United States.

Examples of Misleading Statements in Enemy Broadcasts to India and the Near East for the period April 28—May 4, 1941.

A.—BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH.

THE REICHSTAG LISTENS.

THE members of the German Reichstag are doubtless well aware of Dr. Ley's celebrated declaration at a Nazi party conference : **" We are not in a parliamentary talking-shop with its debatings and votings and rules of procedure. You can't make decisions here. You are here in order to hear the opinion of the Fuehrer ".**

The opinion of the Fuehrer, in his Reichstag speech on May 4 (repeated in English next day) was that Germany had never had any territorial ambitions in the Balkans (*cf. Mein Kampf* : " We ought to have an Eastern policy which will have in view the acquisition of such territory as is necessary for the German people "). We had become accustomed to Hitler's declarations of inoffensiveness before attacking his neighbours (*e. g.*, " We do not want any Czechs ", 26—9—38). He now carries it a step further to protest innocence after he has committed the crime.

THE PILL BENEATH THE SUGAR.

According to Hitler, the mighty struggle waged by the Greek nation first against Italy and then against Italy and Germany together, was merely the effort of a small political clique. Nevertheless, he now seeks to appease the

Greeks by praising their valour. **As for his own heavy losses in the campaign, his attempt to minimise them is belied by the peroration of his speech, which appealed to German workers, both men and women, to make a much greater effort to equip the Reich for a war which, he now admits, may not after all be won by Germany this year.**

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

On April 22, **more than 48 hours before the Greek evacuation began,** the Berlin radio was announcing :—

> "The British troops are in headlong flight out of Greece. On Aprit 21, the *Luftwaffe* sank five fully-laden transports totalling 25,000 tons.........two further ships laden with troops were badly damaged."

Not a single British transport had left Greece when that announcement was made. Yet the same bulletin also pretended to quote Istanbul reports of the embarkation of British troops at the Piraeus two days before that.

Next day, April 23—**still more than 24 hours before the embarkation began**— the German wireless declared :—

> "In Berlin, the British losses of life by the sinking of over-crowded transports are estimated at 30,000. A total of 122,000 tons of the British transport fleet has been sunk, and many more vessels damaged. Since Sunday, thousands of bodies of British soldiers are being daily washed ashore on the coasts of the Aegean Sea."

At the time this fanciful picture was being broadcast, German troops had nowhere reached the shores of the Aegean, which may explain why they had to rely on the imagination of Josef Goebbels for information of what was happening there. Other items of that day's Nazi news included the sinking of a further six transport vessels totalling 20,000 tons.

ANOTHER LIE EXPOSED.

Meanwhile another of Goebbels' oft-repeated Balkan lies has been decisively rebutted. This is his allegation—begun as long ago as the initial Italian invasion—that the British would betray the Greeks. As soon as the Nazi hordes went into Greece, the Berlin radio began to prophesy that the British would let their Greek allies down, and would refuse to fight for them— **notwithstanding the fact that one of Germany's excuses for attacking Greece was that large bodies of British troops were alleged to be already established there.** As soon as the Greek and British forces were compelled to give way, inch by

inch, before the over-whelming might of the enemy's machanized hordes, Goebbels sent up a shriek that the British were running away and leaving the Greeks to cover their retreat.

That the British decision to withdraw their Expeditionary Force was made at the suggestion of the Greek Government itself is proved, once and for all, by this extract from a letter from the Greek Government to the British Government, read to the House of Commons by Mr. Eden on April 30:

" In these conditions, continuation of the struggle, while incapable of producing any useful effect, would have no other result than to bring about the collapse of the Greek Army and bloodshed useless to the Allied cause. Consequently the Greek Government are obliged to state that further sacrifice of the British Expeditionary Force will be in vain, and **its withdrawal in time seems to be rendered necessary by the circumstances and by the Interests common to the struggle** ".

HOW TO DESCRIBE A RAID.

" Last night ", said Berlin's English bulletin of May 4, " minor R. A. F. forces dropped a few high-explosive and fire bombs at several points in Western Germany. No damage was caused to military or war-important objectives...... German night fighters and naval artillery shot down one British air-craft each."

This is, of course, the Nazis' tactful way of referring to **the very heavy raids carried out during the night of May 3 on Cologne, Essen and Dussseldorf.** Cologne received the brunt of the attack, and this important German city had its first taste of the R. A. F.'s newest and deadliest bombs—a single one of which, two nights previously, had turned the whole of one quarter of Bremen into a heap of ruins. Despite the Nazi claim to have destroyed two British raiders, **the whole of the R. A. F.'s night operations on may 3 (when objectives in Norway, Holland and France were also bombed,) were carried out without the loss of a single plane.**

It is significant that the same German bulletin, in reporting the heavy Nazi raids on Merseyside that night, makes no mention of the destruction of a record number (16) of German bombers.

B.—BROADCASTS IN ASIATIC LANGUAGES.

AMERICAN AID TO BRITAIN.

The German broadcast in Persian quoted, on April 27, a Portuguese paper as stating that American aid to Britain will not be able to reach its destination. It is noteworthy that Mr. Cordell Hull, the American Secretary of State, declared on April 25 : " Ways must be found to ensure that aid to

Britain **reaches its destination in the shortest possible time and at the maximum capacity".** President Roosevelt also declared on April 26, that American "Neutrality patrols" **would be extended further and further into the Atlantic.** Finally, the U. S. Ambassador in Buenos Aires, addressing the local British Society, stated: "**These supplies will reach their destination.** You have our President's word and he speaks for a united and determined people". In spite of the Nazi bluster, the Germans themselves have betrayed their uneasiness over these utterances. The *Voelkischer Boebachter* says that they put "everything said previously by official war-mongers in the shade. Both speakers acted as though the two European dictators were in full march against the peaceful United States". **This is exactly what President Roosevelt and his people do believe.**

BAULKED IN IRAQ.

Baulked of their designs in Iraq, the Nazis in their Hindustani and Persian broadcasts of May 4, claim that Britain violated the Anglo-Iraq treaty and also that all the Arab nations are opposed to Britain. Considering that the Nazi agent Rashid Ali Gailani could not but agree to the landing of the first contingent of British troops, his objection to the arrival of a second contingent was utterly specious and such action as the British had to take was in the most literal conformity with the terms of the Anglo-Iraq treaty of 1930. **The attitude of the Arab nations has been expressed by the President of the Arab National League in the United States, who says: "there can be no future for the Arab world under Hitler".** He further appeals to all Iraq and all other Arab states to maintain traditional good relations with Great Britain and to take steps to adjust all differences by means of direct negotiations with British representatives and the Arab world.

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

OF THE

Pudukkottai State War Information Bureau.

1941—

LECTURE XLIV.

May	...17, Saturday ...	Town Hall ...	6.30 p. m.
	18, Sunday ...	Tiruvappur ...	5.00 p. m.
		Vayalogam ...	6.00 p. m.
		Kudumiamalai ...	6.30 p. m.
	19, Monday ...	Nachandupatti ...	6.00 p. m.
		Virachilai ...	6.30 p. m.
	20, Tuesday ...	Panayappatti ...	6.00 p. m.
		Rangiam ...	6.30 p. m.
	21, Wednesday	Rajagiri ...	6.00 p. m.
		Viralimalai ...	6.30 p. m.
	22, Thursday ...	Tirumayyam ...	6.00 p. m.
		Konapet ...	6.30 p. m.
	23, Friday ...	Puduppatti (Ponnamaravathi).	6.00 p. m.
		Vendampatti ...	6.30 p. m.

LECTURE XLV.

	24, Saturday ...	Town Hall ...	6.30 p. m.
	25, Sunday ...	Alangudi ...	6.00 p. m
		Rasiamangalam ...	6.30 p. m.
	26, Monday ...	Kulipirai ...	6.00 p. m.
		Sundaram ...	6.30 p. m.
	27, Tuesday ...	Kottaikkadu ...	6.00 p. m.
		Karambakkudi ...	6.30 p. m.
	28, Wednesday	Piliyur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Kannangudi ...	6.30 p. m.
	29, Thursday ...	Annavasal ...	6.00 p. m.
		Kilakkurichi ...	6.30 p. m.
	30, Friday ...	Valramanikkam ...	6.00 p. m.
		Yembal ...	6.30 p. m.

SUPPORT

THE STATE WAR EFFORT

BY TAKING TICKETS IN THE

GREAT WAR FUND RAFFLE

Conducted by

The State War Fund Entertainments Committee,

with the authority and under the auspices of the Darbar

CLOSING DATE 15-6-41 • DRAW ON 23-6-41

BIG MONEY FOR LUCKY WINNERS

ON

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA'S BIRTHDAY

300 PRIZES

1st	PRIZE	Rs. 7,500	
2nd	PRIZE	,, 5,000	
3rd	PRIZE	,, 2,500	
2	PRIZES	,, 1,000	each.
5	,,	,, 500	,,
90	,,	,, 100	,,
100	,,	,, 50	,,
100	,,	,, 15	,,

Sri Brihadamba State Press, Pudukkottai. 1,000—17-5-41.